## VETOES AND FAVORED BANKS

The President's Vetoes Again Furnish a Topic for a Short Political Debate,

And the Question of Pet National Banks and the Tariff Supply the Senate with Additional Texis-House Proceedings.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 .- The attendance of Senators to-day was larger than might have been anticipated, there being some thirty of them present when the journal was read. The message of the President vetoing the pension bill of Mrs. Sarah Woodbridge, on the ground that her second husband is still living and that such a precedent should not be established, was laid before the Senate. The bill and message were referred to the committee on pensions.

Mr. Hoar called attention to the Union Pacific funding bill, and suggested that in view of its great importance it should be set down for hearing on the first Tuesday in December.

Mr. Morgan agreed with Mr. Hoar as to the necessity of having action taken on the bill. It was a very urgent matter he said. It was very fortunate that Congress was so very near to a proper consideration of the question as that the committees of both Houses had unanimously agreed on the same bill, and that the principle, at least, had been fixed upon by which the debts could be settled. He therefore hoped that the first Tuesday in December would be fixed for consideration of the bill.

Mr. Allison-Subject to the tariff bill? Mr. Morgan-Certainly; although I think we can dispose of the tariff bill at the present ses-

Mr. Hoar's suggestion was agreed to, and the first Tuesday in December was fixed for consideration of the Pacific rathway funding bill. Mr. Blair, in connection with the veto message, proceeded to discuss the pension vetoes generally, and the case of Mary Ann Doherty in particular, and said that although he noticed the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Cockrell) to sneer at his remarks, the matter of doing justice to that poor woman was just as serious as the passage of a tariff bill or the election of a President. He read various affidavits in support of Mrs. Doherty's claim that she was one of those who were injured in the Washington arsenal explosion, in 1864. He also read various certificates, among them two from Catholic priests, as to the good character of the woman, and said those who had been instrumental in doing injury to her should make reparation. He trusted that the President would do so, in a public manner, by a communication to both houses of Congress, as an antidote to the injury perpetrated by the

Mr. Cockrell characterized the documents produced by Mr. Blair as mere trash, the veriest bosh, secondary evidence and hearsay, and he reminded the Senate that he had challenged the chairman of the committee on pensions to report back the bill with a recommendation that it be passed notwichstanding the President's objections, and that challenge etill remained unanswered. The President, he had said, had not told half the truth about the woman's character.

Mr. Blair-He did not tell any. [Laughter.] Mr. Cockrell-He told only a part of it, and everything he told was the truth. As to the George Bancroft who had signed one of the papers, and who had been represented as the historian, it now turned out, he said, that he was a different person altogether-"a pension Bharp."

"As honest a man as either of us," said Mr. Blair. As to the claim that Mary Ann Doberty had

been injured in the arsenal explosion, Mr. Cockrell read a communication from General Benet. stating that an examination of the files of the arsenal from October, 1863, to December, 1864, did not show her name among the employes, and that the list of 120 injured persons, to whom a gift of \$2,000 had been distributed, did not contain her name. He also read statements showing that her claim that her son bad been killed by accident at the Washington navy-yard had no foundation, no such accident having

Mr. Blair treated the statement made by Mr. Cockrell as an attempt to do a thing which could not be done-prove a negative, and be spoke of the President as an "infamous libeler," in hav-ing used his great power to defame and libel this woman unnecessarily. He declared that there had been "an amount of connivance, trickery and fraud perpetrated by government officials to victimize the woman and put b.r in the wrong that would shame the very denizens of the pit itself." Mary Ann Doherty, be asserted, was a woman of irreproachable character, while there was "no proof of the character of her assailant" At the close of Mr. Blair's remarks the President's message vetoing the bill granting a pension to Mary K. Richards was laid before the Senate, the ground of the disapproval being that the beneficiary would receive, under the action of the Pension Bureau, a much larger sum than

she would receive under the bill. Referred. Another message from the President, returning without his approval a bill granting a pen-sion to W. S. Bradshaw, was laid before the Senate. The ground of disapproval is that the disability was not contracted in the military

service. Laid on the table. Mr. Hale introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of War to protect the Washington The joint resolution authorizing the exec-

utive departments to use articles in their possession for exhibition at the Paris exposition was Mr. Brown presented a petition of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Geor-

gia for the repeal of the internal revenue laws, and addressed the Senate. He referred to the fact that there was no quorum of either house in the city of Washington, and that no business objection. There was, therefore, be said, but one thing left to be done, and that was to adjourn at the earliest day The only reason why an adjournment had not taken place before this was that both parties were jealous of each other, and were fearing lest the other should gain some advantage. There was no probability of enacting the tariff bill into law at the present session. He saw no reason why adjournment should not be agreed upon at once. Two weeks had already been occupied by the tariff debate to the Senste, and there was little left to be said. He did not believe that either party was making a single vote by protracting the debate. He asked Mr. Allison to say whether there was any possible chance of passing a tariff bill at the

present session.

Mr. Allison said he did not see the possibility of passing it in the Senate under existing circumstances, and even if it were passed by the Senate, it was impossible to have the amendments considered in the House before next December. The consideration of the tariff bill should take place in full Senate, but he did not believe that the Senate would remain in session during the next three weeks, nor did he believe they were called on to do so under the circumstances. It was a fact that-with the tariff bill entirely and absolutely out of the question— Congress was not, at this day and hour, ready to adjourn. The general deficiency bill had not yet received the signature of the President, and was only sent to him last Friday or Saturday. Therefore, whatever delay had occurred during the present session had not occurred in the Senate or on account of consideration or want of consideration of the tariff bill. The delay had arisen out of the fact that the appropriation bills had not come to the Senate—as under the rules and customs they should have come-in the early period of the session. That delay in the appropriation bills was the prime cause of the situation to-day. Whether a recess should be taken, and whether Congress should come back after the election and go on with the tariff bill was a question which he would leave to the judgment of Senators on both sides. It was his purpose to press the tariff bill with whatever facility it could be pressed until finally disposed of. He was willing to allow a reasonable time for general debate, and then he would ask the Senate to discuss the bill, paragraph by paragraph, under the ten minutes rule. Whatever was done now-whether Congress adjourned tomorrow or not-the Senate ought to have an understanding that on reassembling, whether in November or December, the tariff bill should be pursued so that it would get to the House before the Christmas holidays. If he had his way he should push it to the exclusion of all other business. As to the matter of adjournment, he was willing to submit to the judgment of the

The discussion of the adjournment resolution stopped here, and the Senate proceeded with the consideration of the tariff bill Mr. Vest said the tariff issue had been made

up and had gone to the country. What he desired to submit would be on some questions that had arisen in the current debate. The first natter which he discussed was the charge made n the Senate and on the stump, that \$60,000,000 of the public money had been placed in national banks for the purpose of favoritism. He repelled that charge, claiming that the money was distributed fairly among the national banks in various cities, and that the officers of only one of such banks belonged to the Demostatic party. The uncrowned king of America, with his characteristic aggressive ele-

rats in Wall street-a charge of corruption, a charge that should damn the administration for all time, if true. Mr. Fairchild had completely all time, if true. Mr. Fairchild had completely answered it in his speech in New York last Saturday. He [Mr. Vest] proposed to see what there had been of favoritism toward pet banks in the country. He wanted to show a pet bank that was the pet of pets. He gave figures to show the enormous profits which the First National Bank of New York made in 1879, in connection with the exchange of the 4 per cent. bonds. This pet of the Republican administration, he said, from 1864 to 1887, made \$10,000,000 of clear profit on a capital of \$500,000. Its profits for 1878 had been 12 per cent, but in 1879, when it was the fiscal agent of the Treasprofits were 120 per cent. He did not undertake to say that this profit was made out of the treasury of the United States directly.

Mr. Teller-Was it made out of the treasury indirectly? Mr. Vest-It was made by reason of the fact that this bank was the fiscal agent of the treas-Mr. Teller-Did the government extend to

that ban's privileges which were not extended to other banks? Mr. Vest-As a matter of course, because the treasury made this bank its fiscal agent and gave it the privilege of buying these 4 per cent. bonds and exchanging 6 per cent. bonds for them. The First National Bank of New York owed the government on April 16, 1879, as shown by the books of the treasury, \$185,270,787, and on June 1, 1879, \$151,076,951; on July 1, 1879, \$103,291,817; on Aug. 1, 1879, \$57,963,086, and on Sept 1, same year, \$20,065,674. These

amounts were not for sums deposited, but for bonds of the United States sold and handled by the bank. He presented tables prepared by the treasury showing that the Senate substitute for the Mills bill increases the rate of duty over the present tariff, on clothes, 6.75 per cent: on dress goods, 8.23; on knit goods, 14.50; on shawls, 7.51; on yarns, 64.41; on cotton thread, 10.09; on cetton cloths, 9 88; on brown and black linens, 14.29, and on steel, 33.42. In these increased duties can be seen, he said, the ever-present hand of New England, whilst the only reduction of significance is upon sugar, and that is made the stalking horse for increased profits to the woolen and cotton manufactures.

Mr. Allison said that as to the favoritism shown to the First National Bank of New York, Mr. Sherman, then Secretary of the Treasury, had explained that matter over and over again. It had risen out of the exchange of 4 per cents bonds for 6 per cent. bonds, but that was not like the present case. The criticism made on the present administration was that instead of using this \$57,000,000 for purchasing bonds, thus saving 2 per cent. interest, it had been put into the national banks without interest. What would be the condition of things on Oct. 1, 1891, when the 41 per cent. bonds become due? The Secretary could not pay them, because the calling in of that \$57,000.000 from the national banks would create a pavic. That was the objection which he had to that loan or deposit. In addition to this \$57,000,000 there was a further amount of \$38,000,000 on deposit in the national banks, to the credit of disbursing officers, and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. Vest | could not get away from that criticism by alluding to the treasury operations in 1879, which were necessary and proper. Mr. Teller obtained the floor, the tariff bill went over till to morrow, and the Senate ad-

journed. Proceedings of the House.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 .- The Speaker proceeded to call the States for the introduction of bills and resolutions. When Alabama was called, Mr. Wheeler offered the following for reference:

Whereas, The Senate of the United States has reported a bill to revise the tax laws, which bill is more oppressive to the masses of the people and more in the interest of the monopolist than any measure ever proposed to any legislative body of which we have a rec-

Resolved. That the Democratic members of this House pledge themselves to continue their efforts to defend the people against this unequal, unjust and unwise legislation, which, if enacted in law, must inevitably check and limit the sale of American products in foreign countries, stimulate and strengthen the op erations of combinations and trusts, and prolong, not perpetuate, the subjection of the people to the exactions of accumulated capital, and the Democratic members of this Congress will maintain the contest upon this floor until the victory is won or the duties with which they have been charged by the people lapse by constitutional limitation. Resolved, That the Senate tariff bill should be discussed upon this floor, to the end that its features may be exposed and made known to the people.

The reading of the resolutions was interrupted by Mr. Dingley of Maine, with the remark that the resolution was not one contemplated by the rules, but was a caucus resolution. It was not a resolution which could be adopted

The Speaker replied that the gentleman from Alabama had regularly offered the resolution when his State was called. Mr. Dingley contended that the resolution

might be a proper one for a caucus to adopt, but not for the House. Mr. Wheeler maintained that the second resolution was eminently proper for the House to

adopt. The Speaker said that the Chair had no control over the character of resolutions offered, except to see that they were respectful in tone. Mr. Farquhar, of New York, thought that independent of bad sense and bad taste, the resolutions were not proper for the House to act

The Speaker suggested that the House could take such action on the resolutions as it saw proper. It could lay them on the table, or refuse

to receive, or refer them. Mr. Wheeler demanded the further reading of the resolutions, and, notwithstanding Mr. Dingley's protest that the House should not be compelled to listen to caucus resolutions, the reading was completed and the resolutions re-

ferred to the committee on rules. Mr. Oates, of Alabama, offered the following: Whereas, The present session of Congress has con-tioued longer than any ever held in the history of the Whereas, Much less than a quorum is present in

the Senate or House of Representatives, so that no legislation can be constitutionally enacted; and Whereas, There is no probability of a quorum being present in either house during the time when the Reselved. That the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House be authorized to close the present session by adjourning their respective houses on Wednesday, the 17th of October, at 12 M. Mr. Oates said that in view of the fact that

that the resolution for final adjournment should be agreed to. As the committee on ways and means was likewise without a quorum, nothing would be gained by referring the resolution to that committee. But he was willing it should lie upon the table till to-morrow. In response to a question by Mr. Lanham, of

there was no quorum in either branch of Congress

and no probability of there being one, he thought

Texas, the Speaker stated that if the point were raised a quorum would be necessary to pass an adjournment resolution. Mr. Lanham then suggested that the resolution offered by Mr. Oates, in its preamble itself.

raised the point of no quorum, and the Speaker acquiescing in the opinion, intimated that the resolution could not be passed in its present Mr. E. B. Taylor-Let the gentleman strike out the preamble and let us pass the resolution. Mr. McMillin said the House had been waiting to give the Senate an opportunity to act upon the bill which the House had sent it for the reduction of taxation. If it became necessary for

a quorum to be here for the purpose of reducing the taxation, there was no day upon which a quorum could not be obtained. Mr. Lanham inquired whether it had not been developed to the satisfaction of the gentleman, and of the country, that no tariff bill would be passed this session. Mr. McMillin replied that the record showed

all he knew upon the subject. There were reasons satisfactory to the members of the ways and means committee why a resclution of adjournment should not be introduced to-day. Mr. Oates then withdrew the preamble, and the resolutions lie over till to-morrow, Mr. Kil-

gore, of Texas, giving notice that he would demand a vote at that time Mr. Dougherty withdrew the point of no quoum, raised by him some days ago upon the motion to table the motion to reconsider the vote by which the House passed the presidential count bill. The motion to table was then car-

ried, thus clinching the passage of the bill. Mr. McMillan then, in view of the fact that Mr. Taylor had given notice that no legislation should be enacted (notice which Mr. Taylor modified by excepting labor bills) moved adjourn, and the motion was agreed to.

A Disheartened Anarchist.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15 .- Fritz Sallapsky, an Anarchist and member of the Lehr und Webr Verein, which was so conspicuous at the time of the Haymarket riot, came into the Larrabeestreet police station late last night, considerably under the influence of liquor. "Here," he said, as he emptied the contents of a large leather pouch upon the desk, "bere, you have taken my rifle from me; now you may have everything else I have got." The sergeant was somewhat startled to see in front of him a bayonet, two large revolvers, a large supply of cartridges, and a book of instructions and tactics of Lehr und Wehr Verein. Sallapsky then became very violent in his denunciations of the police, and was locked up in a cell, where be spent the remainder of the night singing the Marseillaise.

New Cases and Deaths at Jacksonville. JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 15 .- The official had recently stated that Mr. Cleveland had put this money in New York for the purpose of put-number of cases to date, 3,569; total number of deaths, 316.

INDIANA AND ILLINOIS NEWS

Evidence Brought Out in the Examination of Henry Haner for Murder.

A Woman's Garments Found on the Banks of a Mill-Race, with Indications of Snicide-Colored Man on Trial for Murder.

INDIANA.

Preliminary Examination of Haner for the Murder of Hunter Postponed.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal-RICHMOND, Oct. 15 .- The preliminary trial of Henry Haner for the murder of William Hunter has been postponed, pending the coroner's inquest, which has not yet brought forth a verdict, but it has elicited considerable evidence and the prosecution is well fortified to battle against the original theory of the de-fense. Chief Betzold, who bad Hunter under arrest when he was killed, and Officers Lancaster and Wentenberg, who searched him when he sank down, say he had no revolver with which to fire the first shot, and Joseph Shucraft, who was with him on the eve of the killing, says Hunter put his revolver away over two hours before the shooting.

Ratiroad Election in Bartholomew County.

special to the Indianapolis Journal. COLUMBUS, Oct. 15 .- The election in Jackson, Columbus and Ohio townships, this county, called for the purpose of voting a 2 per cent. subsidy-tax to aid the proposed Evansville & Richmond railroad, will be held here tomorrow. The farmers and a number of business men of this city, are making a desperate fight against the tax. D. C. Mackay, the railroad magnate, of Evansville, and Harry Kurtz, his attorney, are here, working in the interest of the appropriation. It is generally believed that the road will be defeated.

Temperance Work at Martinsville. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MARTINSVILLE, Oct. 15 .- Thomas E. Murphy, the young temperance orator, was announced for a series of meetings in this city, and came here Saturday to commence them. After talking the matter over with several persons he had almost come to the conclusion that it would be better to put off the meetings until after the election. He decided to hold one meeting, bowever, on Sunday evening, at which about three hundred persons signed the pledge. The meetings will probably be continued during the week.

Supposed Suicide of a Woman.

Special to the Indianapolis Journay MUNCIE, Oct. 15 .- The people of Yorktown, a village six miles west of this city, are greatly excited over the finding of some underclothes and a cloak belonging to a female, on the banks of the mill-race at that town, this morning. In the pocket of the cloak was found a letter which stated that the owner intended to drown berself. The name of Sarah Brinkley was signed to the letter. Men are dredging the stream, but as yet no trace of the body has been

Special to the Indiapapolis Journas.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 15 .- George W. Walters, a wealthy cattle man, of Montana, was arrested here yesterday for intoxication. He was standing on the street with a \$100-bill in his hand which he was deliberately tearing into small pieces when taken into custody. When searched \$500 was found in his pockets. He promptly raid his fine to-day and left the city.

He Had Too Much Money.

Robbed of \$400. Special to the Indianapolis Journal-

ELKHART, Oct. 15. - Burglars entered the residence of Jacob Topper, a business man of this city, at an early hour this morning, administered chibroform to the entire family and took a purse containing \$403 from under Topper's pil-

Altenated His Wife's Affections. special to the Indianapolis Journal

ELKHART, Oct. 15 .- Frank Huggins, a wellknown young man of this city, has brought suit in the sum of \$5,000 against John Dickerhoff, a prominent dairyman, for the alienation of his wife's affections.

Minor Notes. Euris Dumbauld, a prominent farmer and well-known Democrat of Huntington county.

died on Saturday. Mrs. Joanna Straw, aged eighty-seven years, and who came to Eikhart fifty two years ago, died there on Sunday night.

The Northern Indiana Lutheran Synod, in ression at Wabash, adjourned on Sunday after electing delegates to the General Synod. Samuel Simmons, a farmer living one mile north of Winamae, dropped dead on Sunday. He was eating a raw turnip at the time, and it is

supposed that he choked to death. The Presbyterian Church of Elkhart is the third church in the State to assume the entire support of a foreign mission. This it has done at a cost of \$800-one-half of which is contributed by one member.

Hundreus of leads of wood are being hauled weekly from Anderson to the country within four or five miles around to be used by farmers for fuel. This wood is obtained at the numerous mills and heading factories. A farmer living within three miles of Anderson can now buy his wood there and haul it home cheaper than he can cut it. Natural gas does it.

ILLINOIS.

Anderson Duff on Trial a Second Time for the Murder of John Stewart. Special to the Indianapolis Journal

BLOOMINGTON, Oct. 15.-The second trial of Anderson Duff (colored) for the murder of John Stewart (colored) began in the McLean county Circuit Court this afternoon, and will engross the attention of the court for a week, at least. The murder was a villainous one. It occurred in Normal about a year ago. Stewart was paying his attention to a pretty mulatto girl, and was engaged to her. Duff, who is a married man and a leader in church and political matters, was paving great attention to the girl also. One evening, about 10 o'clock, as Stewart stepped from the girl's home into the public street, he was shot and instantly killed, a sing passing through his neck and severing the spinal cord. In the first trial the jury disagreed.

Struck a Twelve-Inch Vein of Coal,

Special to the Indianapolis Journal MONTICELLO, Oct. 15 .- The Chicago Drill Prospecting Company has struck a vein of coal twelve inches thick at its prospecting shaft, at a depth of 400 feet. The company is confident it is approaching a good vein of coal that will be thick enough to pay well for sinking a shaft

Charged with Stealing Overcoats. Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

MATTOON, Oct. 15 .- John Riley was placed under bond in this city, to-day, for his appearance at the coming term of the Circuit Court, to answer to the charge of stealing overcoats and other articles from the Indianapolis & St. Louis railway passenger trains.

Brief Mention.

Platt Richards, of Galesburg, is in jail at Peoria, charged with passing bogus \$25 checks. Burglars stole \$500 from the residence of Joseph W. Thompson at Tuscola, Saturday

Bishop Ryau conferred the rite of confirmation on a large class in the Catholic Church at Mattoon on Sunday.

Cashier Tallman Declines to Answer. CHICAGO, Oct. 15.-Cashier Tallman's refusal to answer certain questions before the master in chancery who has been examining him in the Traders' Bank failure was brought to the attention of Judge Shephard this morning, and the Judge was asked to order him to reply. The attorney who represents Harris Wolff, the creditor at whose instance Tallman's examination was begun, said they had learned enough from the examination to make it appear that Joseph O. Rutter took \$400,000 from the bank within the last year. The object of Tallman's examination was to ascertain where that large sum of money had gone, but everytime Tallman was asked a question relative thereto his answer was that the books showed. "The trouble is," said the attorney, "that the books don't show." The attorney of Tallman and the Rutter estate said the chashier had decided not to answer certain destions because he couldn't do so accurately without consulting the books, and to take the oks from the receiver now would be to retard that officer in his work. Harris's attorney said recent Rowe-Temple bicycle races for the that Tallman had declined to answer questions recent Rowe-Temple bicycle races for the that officer in his work. Harris's attorney said that Tallman had declined to answer questions which he didn't have to see the books to reply world's championship were not honorably con-

to, but this was denied by the cashier's attorney. Judge Shephard decided to postpone action until to-morrow, at which time the receiver will make his report.

CHICAGO STREET-CAR TROUBLES.

New Men Assaulted and Beaten by a Mob-Possibility of Another Strike. CHICAGO, Oct. 15 .- Notwithstanding the settlement of the street-car strike, a rather serious conflict occurred this morning about three blocks from the Garfield-avenue barns, between a mob of strikers and the men who were running out cars. The first car was run out and proceeded on its way without event. The next six cars were then run out, and had proceeded to Center street, when a mob rushed from an alley near by and made a savage assault upon the new drivers and conductors. Stones and missiles were hurled through the air, and several of the mob pounded the new men and endeavored to drag them off the cars. A hand to-hand struggle then ensued. Captain Schaak was notified of the trouble, and with twenty-five men immediately started for the scene. The mob, which had evidently vented its spite, ran away when the police appeared. Several of the conductors and drivers were hurt pretty severely. The new men say they recognized men in the mob as strikers. The trouble arose through the fact that the new men who were retained were concen trated at the Garfield-avenue barns and were the only men running cars from that point. After the assault on the new men President

Yerkes assued a note to the old employes, in which he said that under the agreement one of the North-side barns and part of another were to be set aside for new men; that none of the old men had been discharged; that as there are not places for all the men, both old and new. the returning strikers would have to share the places eft for the returned strikers among themselves as best suited them. He added that there was evidently a movement on foot to drive the new men away, and he warned the ex-strikers that such a course would not be of any advantage to them, as for every new man driven away he would hire another in his place. The North-side men are not at all satisfied

with the shape which affairs have taken. They say that their understanding of the agreement was that the new men were to be retained as "extras," while all of the old men were to go to work regularly. They find that the "extras" are to be supplied from their own ranks, so that some of them will not get full wages regularly. A request has been sent to the master workman of the district to call a meeting to consider the matter at mid-night to-night. This morning one of the new men was attacked by four of the old employes and was being roughly handled, when he drew a revolver and fired several shots at them. of them, named Burley, was wounded in the foot and was subsequently arrested. The other three escaped.

The Times says: "Fully two hundred of the strikers were left without employment under the arrangement of running cars as it was kept up to-day. Nearly a hundred more will find themselves left in the cold to-morrow when the Wells and Halsted-street lines are to be run by new men. Inasmuch as people living along the lines are very strong sympathizers with the old men, serious trouble may be looked for. The strikers were outspoken to-day in declaring a belief that the company never cared much for the wage question, but that operations were solely directed against the union of the men. They claimed that the syndicate of which the North and West-side companies are a part have pursued the same tactics in Eastern cities where the syndidate controls street-car lines. The men evidently felt very bitter to-day, and a renewal of the strike was freely talked of."

Mr. Yerkes said, to-night, that a proper statement of the terms of sattlement had not been published. He claimed that, moreover, the strikers' committee did not dare to put the facts before the men when reporting after the conference. The agreement was that, after providing for the new men, there would be three-fifths of the places still vacant, and the time of this remainder was to be divided impartially between all the old men, with a six per cent. increase in wages. "This means." he said, "that the old men who were making \$16 a week would now make \$10.17. The men do not know, even now," continued Mr. Yerkes. "what the true agreement is. They do not know what they are doing. They are led by their leaders like a flock of sheep." "Do you claim to have won the strike?"

"I do not care to answer that," Mr. Yerkes said. He added that if the men struck again, he thought ne could readily fill their places.

Executive Board of the Knights of Labor. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15 .- The regular monthy meeting of the general executive board of the Knights of Labor began at the headquarters of the order in this city to-day, with Messrs. Pow-derly, Maguire, Bailey, Aylesworth and Hayes present. The other two member of the board, Meesrs. Carlton and Barry, have placed their resignations in the hands of the board, and the action upon them will constitute one of the most important events in the history of the meeting. The board held a very short session to-day; but very little outside of routine business was transacted. The resignations of Carlton and Barry will not come up before to-morrow or Wednesday, and the case of Master Workman Skiffington, of the Shoemakers National District, who is to be tried on the charges of inducing his district to leave the order, is set down for Thursday. It is said there is enough work to keep the board in session for two weeks, at least, but owing to the fact that the officers of the order must prepare their reports for presentation to the General Assembly, which meets in Indianapolis on the 13th of November, only the more important matters will be attended to, and the remainder will be allowed to remain over until the next meeting of the executive board. This will prob-

ably confine the sessions to the present week. Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, PITTSBURG, Oct. 15 .- A large number of delegates were in the city to-day, en route to the twenty-fifth annual convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, which meets at Richmond, Va., on Wednesday. One of the delegates, in speaking of the election of officers, said: "Chief Arthur's term of office bolds over for another year, and the only election this year will be for first-grand assistant engineer. It is quite likely that Mr. Hayes will be re-elected." The delegates stated that among the important business to be considered was that of the proposed federation of the engineers with the firemen, switchinen and brakemen. None of them would make any prediction as to what action would be taken by the convention, though they agreed that it was a matter that would receive special attention. This year's convention will be particularly watched by railroad men of all classes throughout the country, as it will be the first to be held since the federation scheme has been discussed as the ontcome of the Burlington strike. If it is decided that such a combination is practicable, it would bring all employes on railroads together to work in barmony on all questions that arise, and which have peretofore been left for each class of employes to settle without the cooperation of the other classes.

BASE-BALL.

Scores of the Games Played Yesterday by Clubs of the American Association. ATHLETICS, 7; CLEVELAND, 5.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.-Poor work by C'Brien and Magnire gave the Athletics an easy victory over Cleveland this afternoon. Game was called on account of darkness. Score: 

Earned runs—Athletics, 2; Cleveland, 1. Two-base hits—Lyons, McKean, Hogan. Stolen bases— Welch (2), Lyons, Townsend. Double play—Stovey, Bierbauer and Larkin. First base on balls—Welch, Stovey, Fennelly, Stricker, McClellan, O'Brien. First base on errors—Athletics. 3; Cleveland, 1. Struck out—Larkin, Purceil, Townsend, Weyhing, Hogan, BROOKLYN, 6; BALTIMORE, 4. NEW YORK, Oct. 15 .- The Baltimore and Brooklyn clubs played at Washington Park, Brooklyn. Bushong officiated as umpire, and

not a murmur was heard. Brooklyn bunched

hits to advantage in the first and fifth innings.

Earned runs-Baltimore, 2; Brocklyn, 4. Twobase hit—Pinckney. Three-base hit—Foutz. Stolen bases—Goldsby, Fulmer, Collins, Burns, Atkins. Double play—Shindle and O'Brien. First base on balls—Griffin, Fulmer, Pinckney, Corkhill (2), Foutz, Mack, Hughes (2). Hit by pitched ball—Goldsby, Orr, Pinckney. First base on errors-Baltimore, 3; Brooklyn, 2. Struck out-Shindle, Sommers, Green-

wood, Collins, Corkhill. The Record in Brief.

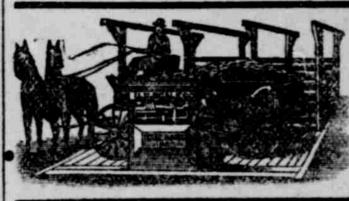
The Indianapolis Club won 50 games and lost 85 during the season, and closed with a per cent. of .370. The Washington, the only below them, bas a percentage of .358. The home club won 31 of its 50 games on the home grounds and 19 in other cities, and only lost 35 at home while it lost 50 in other cities. Had the club won all the games that it lost by one run it would have taken the second place in the race. Burdick ranks first in the club as pitcher, Seery first in stolen bases, and Hines first in batting.

Dishonesty in Bicycle Racing. Boston, Oct. 15.—It has transpired that the



Soap, he'll get it for you. N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., Chicago, Ill.





We are making all sizes of Railroad Track, Wagon, Hopper, Dorment, Depot and Miners' Scales on greatly simplified and improved designs, and supplanting all other makes wherever introduced. We have had fourteen years' experience in the business, and will guarantee satisfactory work, or no pay. Send for circulars, references and prices buying. UNITED STATES SCALE CO., Terre Hante, Ind. (Incorporated capital, \$50,000.)
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Fairbanks, Howe and other makes on hand and for sale cheap

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NATURAL GAS LINE PIPE, DRIVE PIPE, TUBING, CASING, BOILER TUBES, of the manufacture of the We carry in stock all sizes, operate four pipe machines, and cut and thread any size, from 1s inch to 12 nehes in diameter. FULL LINE DRILLERS' SUPPLIES. Our stock covers the whole range of GAS, STEAM and WATER goods, and our establishment is the asknowledged headquarters.

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BRYCE'S BREAL THE SWEETEST AND MOST NUTRITIOUS

tested. At Morgan's suggestion, Manager Alley, who has been handling Rowe, made an agreement with Morgan that Temple should win a race, Rowe win one, and the third be a dead heat. Morgan, it appears, planned to throw down Rowe, and fell into the very trap which be had set. Alley had his mind made up as to what trick was to be played upon him and Rowe, and met the schemer with his own tools. He intended from the start, so be claims, that Rowe should go in to win the first two races,

have made affidavits to the above effect.

and win he did, though it was contrary to all

arrangements. Alley, Rowe and Woodside

THE FAMILY LOAF. Some Remarks Upon the Recent Increase in the Price of Bread.

Philadelphia Press. It is one of the queer things of American prices that flour is cheaper and bread dearer here than in any other civilized country. Just now our wheat is at the European level, or a little above it. But ordinarily wheat is from 5 to 20 per cent, lower here than it is abroad. At the same time while a loaf weighing a pound costs from four to seven cents in our cities, according to its quality, in Engas much here, although wheat is generally and flour almost always dearer there. In France a kilogram of bread costs from 3 to 10 cents in different cities, varying after a fashion for which it is hard to give any reason whatever. This is for the best quality, and as a kilogram is 2.2 pounds, the French price, while not so low as in England, is still lower than in this country. As the raw materials are all cheaper here than there, it is plain that the tariff can have nothing to do with it, and if the price of bread followed the simple theory by which free-

traders try to explain everything, bread would be cheapest nearest the wheat field, but it isn't. The true cause is probably the extraordinary cost of distributing food here, which has a great deal more to do with the points at which living is dearer here than abroad than all the tariff ten times over, for as a fact the things which pay the heaviest duties are the ones which are cheaper here, and it is articles like bread and milk and meat, on which the tariff can and is admitted to have no influence, which are dearer. It is true of all these that the cost of distribution is enormous. The farmer only gets 3 cents a quart for the milk on which the consumer pays 7 to 10 cents. When meat is costing from 5 to 6 cents a pound in the beeve, it takes from 12 to 30 cents to get a slice of a poundweight into the family market-basket. So our dry, small-berried, rich spring wheats all give 250 loaves to the barrel, sold at 7 cents apiece, or \$17.50, when the barrel only costs even now a

third of this. Just at present, when the bakers are raising or trying to raise the price of bread, these facts have a good deal of interest. The advance has come later here than elsewhere. France has been having bread riots for two months, and the London Times has been full of the complaints of English bakers and of advancing bread. The same movement has reached us. but the bakers here have the best raw material in the world. The soft Indian wheats absorb a little more water and therefore make 2 or 3 per cent. more bread from the weight of flour, but on the average our wheat stands next. The experiments made by the British government at a great London bakery proved this, and they also showed that from our wheats 250 to 256 pounds of good bread could be made. With even Minnesota flour at \$5.75 for clear to \$7.75 for patent, as it was yesterday, it is hard to see why the bread should retail at three times the cost of the flour, and still more why the price should be raised. Yet as a matter of fact bakers are making money no faster than other people. Whether the grade of flour is higher here than abroad is not easy to say. It may be. But there is no doubt that the consumer is more carefully protected in England, where every loaf has to be weighed before the purchaser, whether he asks it or not, or in France, where the price is fixed by law and the quality by official inspection.

DOWN IN THE DISMAL SWAMP.

A Canal Made by Accident, and a Lake Made by a Flash of Lightning.

Half a century ago the Dismal Swamp Canal. in Virginia, was one of the most important artificial waterways in the United States. In these days of rapid railroad transportation, however, and owing to the competition of the Albemarle and Chesapeake canal, which parallels it, it bas dropped somewhat out of sight, though it is still considerably patronized. It is one of the oldest canals in the country, and its management is probably the oldest incorporated company of its kind. George Washington was prominently connected with it, and he found it a very available means of obtaining supplies when he was contending with Cornwallis at Yorktown. There was no eastern Virginian of prominence and wealth until the beginning of the century to the beginning of the late war who was not in ome way or another identified with it.

tells an interesting and remarkably coincidental story of the building of the caual. Nearly two centuries ago the large land-owners of Virginia began to penetrate the dark and gloomy wilds of the Dismal Swamp in search of juniper and cypress shingles. The greatest difficulty with which they had to contend, however. was the soggy condition of the soil, in which the wheels of their carts sank to the hubs. The further they penetrated the swamps this difficuity became greater, and at last they resorted to the expedient of digging a narrow and illshaped ditch just deep enough to float a small flatboat. Down this canal the timber was floated to Deep creek, a tributary to the Elizabeth river, and thence to the market at Norfolk. Year by year the timber was cut away along the banks of the ditch, and each year, as the demand for juniper and cypress shingles became grater, it was extended further into the

almost impenetrable wilds of the forest The work was done altogether by slaves, with shovels and pickaxes. The use of steam shovels was then unknown and unthought of. The towering cypress trees were also felled and split into shingles by slaves, who were given tasks each day by their overseers, and for all shingles they made over the required amount they were paid extra. One Sunday afternoon they were visited by their overseer, who was much surprised to hear severa! negroes singing away off in the swamp. Their voices sounded like faint echoes. He asked the slaves who lived constantly in the swamp, if they knew the men who were singing, and was told that they were North Carolina pegroes. An investigation of their unexpected and rather intruding presence was made, and the fact was discovered that the North Carolina land-owners, like those of Virginia, about twenty miles away, had exin the soggy and treacherous swamp, and had sent their slaves into the wilds to dig a ditch to aid them in their transportation of shingles and lumber.

For years these two forces worked indepen, dently of each other, and each, strange to saywas digging unawares toward the other. The two sections of the canal were joined, and the point of connection is marked by an angle. The government and the State of Virginia finally became interested in the work, and the waters of Lake Drummond were brought into requisition for feeding the canal. This lake is situated in the center of the swamp, and the depression in which the placid water sparkles was made by a fire centuries, perhaps thousands of years, ago. The whole swamp, in fact, represents in a modern age the coal-forming epochs of millions of years back in the geological history of the globe, and during an exceedingly dry sessen-so dry, indeed, that the boggy soil was parched and transformed into an inflammable clay, a flash of lightning became the origin of a big fire. Towering trees were felled, the scrubby underbrush was laid low, and then the flames ate their way foot after foot, into the inflammable soil, and hollow circle was formed in the ground. When the rains came this depression became a basin for the innumerable streams which trickled through the forest, and was soon transformed

into a lake. The almost trackless swamp through which the canal penetrates is still valuable on account of its cypress and juniper, the latter article becoming year by year more and more scarce and exceedingly valuable. At one time a single share of stock of the Dismal Swamp Land Company was worth as much as \$32,000. The tract originally taken up and surveyed embraces 60,-000 square acres. About half as many additional square acres are now embraced in the forest. Bears wander up molested in its trackless depths. and the deadly rattler basks himself in the sun without fear of man. Birds of brilliant plumage fly from limb to limb of the huge and high cyress trees, and sing their carols from dawn to dark unseen, visible to-day in the course of the

THE MILLS BILL REDUCTION.

Excluding Sugar, American Industries Cut Down Over 49 Per Cent. United States Senate Majority Tariff Report After months spent in violent attacks upon

the protective system, and when, fortunately, the people of the country have become thoroughly aroused to the impending danger, the friends of the House bill suddenly discover that it is not a free-trade messure. To ascertain the effect of the Mills bill upon protected industries we should eliminate from computation the amount collected from the revenue duty imposed upon sugar. We should then have the value of all imported articles referred to in the bill as \$175,571,927, upon which the duties collected in 1887 amounted to \$78,074. 855. The duties which would have been col-

on all articles named in the bill, exclusive of sugar, of 49.37 per cent.

A Democratic Tribute. Philadelphia Times (Dem.) General Harrison has been tested in public trust, has proved his heroism in battle, and is without stain or blemish in his public of

lected upon these articles under the Mills bill

would have amounted to \$39,525,789, showing a

percentage of reduction of duties and rates up-